

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(Opposite the Commissariat),
ARE NOW LANDING, EX
BRITISH BARQUE
"STILLWATER."

DEVOE'S NONPAREL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,
150° test.

SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.
OAKUM.
TAR.
TURPENTINE.

EX "AMERICAN MAIL."

CALIFORNIA
CRACKER

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb

tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-

CUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

Bacon, CODFISH.

Primo HAMS and BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

PICKLED OX-TONGUES.

Family FIG-POCK in 5 lb cans.

Paragon MACARONI in 5 lb cans.

Best Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.

" Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

" Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage

MEAT.

" Stuffed PEPPERS.

" Assorted PICKLES.

" MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

" Lunch TONGUE.

McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.

Cham CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURKLE in 24 lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,

including:

TEYSSIER'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

COCOATINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LIBBY'S & CO'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

SAUSAGES.

BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES—

HIEBNER'S MONOPOLE and WHITE

SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pils & quarts.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA ROSSE, pils & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, " "

1855 GRAVES, " "

BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACON'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACON'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HONY'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1 and 3 star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

Bisquit Dubouché & Co.'s BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KIRBY'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHATEAU

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BAKER'S and ORANGE

" BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

SACON'S, pils & quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. BURKE, pils & quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 catty boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to

25 cents.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAVES, and CASH BOXES, at

Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,
ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,
AND LONDON.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATATA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"HINDU," Captain L. E., with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ
CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on
FRIDAY, the 23rd June, at Daylight.

Cargo will be received on board until
Noon on the day previous.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
and Noon on the day previous.

For further Particulars, regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the following conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bills of Lading.

For This Vessel will call at COLOMBO.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 12, 1882.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Captain
WYNN, will be despatched at above
on FRIDAY, the 23rd June, at 4 p.m.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at
the Office up to 1 p.m. of day of sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers for Yokohama
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe, and for Vladivostok at
Nagasaki.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's Office, Praya Central, Ground
Floor of Messrs Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 13, 1882.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CITY OF
Peking" will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY,
the 27th June, 1882, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Indian Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On present 100 lbs. Passager Tickets a
Reduction of 25 % is made.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. on the 26th June. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Gen. Agent for China & Japan.

Hongkong, June 13, 1882.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "ARABIC" will be despatch-
ed for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on TUESDAY, the 4th July, 1882, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
Ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full, and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. of the
day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25 % made on all
Return Passenger Orders issued.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 60A, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 14, 1882.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual
Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000. "
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000. "
Annual Income £ 250,000. "

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Poochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Insurances against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

AINHOLD, KAIRBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to Insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MITSUBISHI MAIL S. S. CO.
having been appointed Agents for
the above Company, the Undersigned is
prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at
Current Rates and usual Discounts.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent, M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. [PAID-UP, £200,000.
PAID-UP RESERVE FUND, £50,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.
The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily "China Mail," is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collected
from the journals published at the various
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 5 cents). \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$12.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than noon of the day the
English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

FOR SALE.
ABOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & RUMFORD'S
Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS
TYPE, No. 18, (somewhat worn but in
fairly good condition).
Apply to
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

SAILOR'S HOME.
ANY Out-of-Clothing, Books, or
PAPERS will be thankfully received at
the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL.
THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

THIS EVENING,
15th June, 1882.

BANDMANN COMBINATION
IN
SHAKESPEARE'S SUBLINE TRAGEDY
OF
"OTHELLO."
"OTHELLO."
"OTHELLO."

SATURDAY, June 17th,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
CHINA'S GREAT FAVORITE
LOUISE BEAUDET.

TICKETS AT KELLY & WALSH'S.
Hongkong, June 15, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
The Steamship
"Diamante,"
Captain CULLEN, will be
despatched for the above
Port on MONDAY, the 19th Inst., at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 15, 1882.

UNION LINE.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
The Steamship
"Strathmore,"
Captain ROWELL, due on
about the 22nd Inst.,
will have immediate despatch for the above
Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 15, 1882.

NOTICE.
WANTED BY A BACHELOR, A BED-
ROOM, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,
400 Feet, or upwards above the level
of the Praya-drains. Willing to pay a High
Price in exchange for pure air. Communi-
cations to "L. L." China Mail Office.
Hongkong, June 15, 1882.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT
SILVER LOAN, 1881.

THE INTEREST due on the above
LOAN to the 16th June, 18

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next *FRENCH MAIL*, by the M. M. *St. Pierre*, may be expected on Friday morning. She brings London dates to the 12th May.

The next *AMERICAN MAIL*, by the C. & O. Co.'s steamer *Arctic*, may be expected to arrive here on Tuesday the 21st inst.

The steamer *Albatross* and *Shamrock* will enter the Commercial Dock to-morrow.

The Union Line steamer *Strathmore* left Singapore for this port this morning, and may be expected to arrive on the 22nd inst.

The *Pennsylvania* (27th May) states, that it reported that the wreck of the *Bremer* will be blown up within the next fortnight by the Hon. Captain McCullum, Colonial Engineer.

Mr. Moore, of the Indian Kingdom Gold Mining Company, of the Wynaad, says the *Madras Mail* of the 17th May, is causing a sensation in Wynaad by his discovery of chlorine as the best agent for extracting the gold from the pyrites. He proposes to take out a patent for the use and application of this agent.

To-night "Othello" will be produced at the Theatre, when Herr Bandmann will take the part of Iago, with Miss Beaudet as Desdemona. We would draw attention to the fact that Miss Beaudet, who has made herself a great favourite with Hongkong audiences, takes her benefit on Saturday night, when the "Lady of Lyons" will be performed.

An inquest, adjourned from Monday, was resumed at the Magistracy this afternoon, before the Coroner, H. E. Weddell, Esq., and the following gentlemen as a jury:—Messrs J. F. Shuster, D. S. Marques, and C. L. Rümelin, regarding the death of Tang A-to. The deceased had been engaged removing a quantity of earth from some ground at the back of the Tung Wah Hospital, on Sunday forenoon, when the ground, which had been undermined and which had been loosened by the heavy rains, suddenly gave way and buried him. The enquiry was adjourned to allow of an officer from the Surveyor General's Department being present, and to-day, Mr. Watts, overseer of works, appeared and stated that no permission had been granted to anybody to remove earth from the spot where the deceased had been buried. Several boards with notices prohibiting the removal of the earth had been erected on certain parts of the ground, and on those portions set apart for taking earth from, the removal was superintended by the overseer of works. The ground had become so dangerous lately that fresh notices had been put up, and, acting under the Surveyor General's orders, he had arrested several parties for removing earth from prohibited places. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A good deal of more or less ingenious speculation has been indulged in here on the effect which the sudden closing of the Suez Canal, in the event of an uprising in Egypt, would have on the China trade. How would the produce now on its way home, and the manufactures which would be on the seas between England and Port Said, find their destinations? During this month there will be a large number of steamers in the Red Sea carrying the new season's teas, and supposing the Canal to be rendered unavailable for their transit, how long would it take the steamers to find their way to England round the Cape of Good Hope? Before the Canal was opened the Blue Funnel steamers made passages of 55 to 60 days, but these vessels were specially constructed to steam for 8,000 miles without calling at any port. The supply of coals at Suez and Aden would soon be exhausted by the demands of captains, and late arrivals from the further East might find it impossible to get fuel. They might thus be obliged to make part of their way to the Cape under sail, and on arrival there the late comers might find themselves under the necessity of pursuing their voyage in the same manner. Further, if the Canal remained closed for a considerable period in what way would the remainder of Eastern produce be carried home? There would be considerable delay before tonnage could arrive in the East round the Cape, and it may be that many steamers that have been specially built to run through the Suez Canal might not be adaptable to make such lengthy runs as 8,000 miles; besides which, coaling stations would require to be established at St. Maurice and the Cape. And as there are few sailing ships now about that long-ported time when there would be an actual scarcity of tea and silk in Europe might at last come to pass. Of course, these speculations were built on the Arab or other rebels making a sudden raid on the Canal and being able to destroy a large portion of it, while the English and French Squadrons were engaged in keeping it open on the Mediterranean side.—N. O. D. News.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before the Hon. G. Phillips, Chief Justice.)

Thursday, June 15.

LEW KUN TONG.—FINAL EXAMINATION. Mr. Mossop, of Messrs Denny & Mossop, appeared for the bankrupt, asked for a further adjournment. He had been working hard at the translation of the accounts from the date of the last adjournment, but owing to great length he had as yet been unable to file them.

The Official Assignee said that two of the creditors had been in attendance on the last occasion that the case was before the Court, when he had informed them that they could examine the accounts in his office, but as the accounts had not been filed, they had had no opportunity of doing so.

Mr. Mossop said he had not been made aware that any of the creditors had desired to see the accounts. Had he been told that such was the case he would have lodged the Chinese ones, and would do so now.

One of the creditors said the bankrupt owned a considerable number of houses and lands in the country, and had a share at present in a pig market, which up till

the 5th of October last was entirely his property. The creditor also said that the bankrupt would not acknowledge that he had money in the country.

The Registrar mentioned that the bankrupt had given no assistance in procuring payment of his assets, which amounted to \$14,000, and were principally due by traders in Penang, Malacca, and Singapore. One of the creditors had also told him that some of the bankrupt's debtors had returned to the Colony, from whom he had received certain monies.

It was decided that the Chinese accounts be lodged with the Official Assignee at once to give the creditors an opportunity of examining them, and that the examination be adjourned for three weeks.

IN THE MATTER OF NG TING HUI.

Mr. Wotton, of Messrs Brereton and Wotton, appeared for the bankrupt, and Mr. Johnson, of Messrs Sharp, Toller and Johnson, represented the creditors.

Mr. Wotton said that when the case was last before the Court, he suggested that if the creditors did not press, some arrangement might be made, but he now understood that no arrangement could be made, and the bankrupt had, in consequence, surrendered and consented to the insertion of an advertisement declaring him a bankrupt. His client was still in goal having been placed there under a warrant. He now asked for his client's release from goal with protection. He knew of no special grounds for the arrest, but understood that it was one of the ordinary cases of absconding debtors.

Mr. Johnson said that in all similar cases which had come before the Court, it had been decided that where a man had been arrested upon a final or final process no application could be made for his release until after the choosing of assignees. The assignees had not yet been chosen. Mr. Johnson said it might be shown that the release of the bankrupt would prove beneficial to the interests of the creditors, that he ought not to be released simply for his personal purposes, and that sufficient security ought to be given before the order for release was made.

Mr. Wotton said he had not applied for the release of his client unconditionally. It was particularly stated in the section that the Court had power to release a bankrupt from such conditions as it thought necessary. There could be but one opinion, and that was that if the bankrupt were released it would prove beneficial to the creditors. The bankrupt had received the sum of \$1,000 from the last minute, knowing that he was in a position to pay. He tried to avoid bankruptcy, as all respectable traders did. Mr. Wotton could not see any particular object there could be in keeping the man in goal.

His Lordship: He did leave the Colony. Mr. Wotton said he had done so, but returned in a week, thus giving proof that he had no wish to abscond.

His Lordship said that as the bankrupt could deal with nobody until the assignees were chosen, he was inclined to think that the application should be renewed after the first meeting of creditors. When he, his Lordship, was asked to release the bankrupt, unless some very good reasons were advanced why he should not do so.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. G. Thomson, Esq.)

Thursday, June 15.

ASSAULT WITH A DEAD IRON BAR. Wong Ah-shi, rickshawer, struck Low Ah-wei, gardener, on the head and arm with an iron bar yesterday afternoon in a house in Sai-yang-pun.

Chung Ah-shi, the rickshawer, was charged with the assault upon the latter who was seated, and this led to the use of the iron bar, and the assault was continued until the latter was injured.

NOT PROVEN. The house of a dealer in raw opium at No. 36 Third Street, was visited by an Excise Officer yesterday evening, and a quantity of prepared opium for which he had no permit found in his possession. A fine of \$50 was imposed, or one month's imprisonment as an alternative. The opium seized was forfeited.

NOT PROVEN. Leong Ah-shan, shopman, was charged with being in possession of prepared opium without having a permit on the 14th inst. P. O. MacKenzie visited a room on the first floor of house No. 35 Queen's Road West yesterday night, and found a quantity of prepared opium, and some opium prepared there. An informant pointed out the defendant as the master.

The defendant said the house did not belong to him and that he was only a visitor.

He was discharged. The opium was retained by the Police.

BRINGING A CHILD INTO THE COLONY FOR THE PURPOSES OF MENDICANCY. Kan Asai, mendicant, was charged, on remand, with bringing a female child into the Colony on the 31st May for unlawful purposes.

It will be remembered that a shopkeeper named Wong Man Tin, who is also a detective of the anti-kidnapping society, said he overheard the defendant offering a child for sale which he was carrying in his arms, for sale for the sum of \$70, in Hollywood Road.

The shopkeeper had since gone to Wang Kong, the village to which the defendant said he belonged, and found the defendant's wife living in the village. The villagers told him the defendant had taken the child away, but where they could not say.

Kan Asai, a shop owner at Canton, said the defendant was his elder brother, and that the child in court was his (the defendant's) daughter.

The defendant said he did not want to sell his child; he brought her here for being brought. On promising to take the child back to her mother he was discharged.

ABRACK OF THE C.O.D. The case in which Wong Aoi, mistress of licensed brothel No. 37 Gaine Road was charged with a breach of the above regulations, was continued this morning by a fine of \$50, or one month's imprisonment with hard labour being imposed.

TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are taken from the *Rangoon Times* of the 26th May:—

Calcutta, May 18.—The *Times* of India says that Mr. Reid, Member for Hereford, has given notice in the House of Commons that on the 2nd of June he will move that an address be presented to the Queen asking Her Majesty to instruct the Government to disband the Mairiand contingent and to restore the Berars to the Nizam.

The Police have proved themselves utterly worthless and have acknowledged that they have no sort of clue to the assassins of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and it is believed the assassins must have made good their escape by now.

Alexandria, May 20.—The combined English and French Squadrons arrived here to-day. Vice Admiral Sir J. B. Paget Seymour takes the chief command.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal is guarded by French Gun-boats.

London, May 23.—The *Times*, in a leading article on the Viceroy's scheme for local self-government in India, approves of the same and says it is a magnificent experiment and worthy of the British Nation.

It is stated that Mr. Parnell negotiates resigning his seat in Parliament. Sir John Holker has resigned his Judgeship through ill-health.

The St. Gothard tunnel was yesterday formally opened with much ceremony for traffic.

Chio, May 22.—The formal negotiations between Foreign Consuls and the Egyptian Government have not yet been opened. Non-official negotiations however are proceeding, with the object of inducing Arabi Pasha and his Generals to leave Egypt in a peaceful solution of the difficulty is expected.

Cairo, May 23.—Negotiations of the foreign consuls to induce Arabi Pasha and his Generals to leave Egypt have failed. The Egyptian Government is making military preparations and is doing its utmost to inflame the people, and has declined any further negotiations with the Powers unless the English and French Squadrons are withdrawn from Alexandria.

Constantinople, May 24.—The British and French Ambassadors in reply to the demand of the Turkish foreign minister that the allied squadrons must be recalled from Alexandria, have informed the Porte that the squadrons can only be withdrawn when the normal situation is restored in Egypt.

London, May 24. Obituary.—Sir John Holker, St. Petersburg, May 24.—The *Official Messenger* announces that the Russian Government will severely punish any outrages committed on the Jews in Russia.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—An appointed consul general at Kashgar.

Calcutta, May 24.—Mouring Shany Kye, Asst. Supt. of Police, British Burma, has been made a Companion of the Indian Empire, in commemoration of Her Majesty's birthday.

London, May 24.—Mrs. Adam, wife of the late governor of Madras, has been raised to the rank of baronet's widow.

Mr. Parnell has denied that he had any intention of resigning his seat in Parliament.

Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that negotiations are proceeding with France to the effect of inducing the emigration of coolies from India to Reunion.

The Indian Government had been consulted in the matter and had asked for further concessions, otherwise emigration would be stopped.

The House of Commons have agreed to the resolution that the bill respecting the late governor of Madras, has been raised to the rank of baronet's widow.

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and untrustworthy forms, and just as one begins to learn something, the case is changed from the *Haiti* to the *Porto*, or from the *Porto* to the *Sheng*, and nobody knows how anything ends. It is like reading a novel with the last ten chapters torn out. Enough is certain to give fresh illustration to a number of pregnant propositions with which every one is more or less familiar.

1.—The common people of China live so close to their means, that the least disturbance of the balance between production and consumption, may overturn Society.

2.—There are always an abundance of grievances lying about ready to be used in any cause whatever.

3.—Even the crude combinations of ignorant villagers are always formidable from mere numbers if for no other reason. A little cohesion, and a skilful direction, would make them a force to be feared now at the disposal of the Government.

4.—The multiplicity of Secret Societies is a real and permanent source of danger to the Government. Multitudes of respectable people had their names and help.

5.—The cure for this state of things can only be found in a radical change in the relation between the governors and the governed, a proposition to the expansion of which the wise men of the East would do well to give their best attention.—N. O. D. News.

Japan.

(Hakata.) The German corvette *Editha* leaves for the north to-morrow (6th), via Hakodate. She will also visit the island where the affray with the other schooner *Diana* took place last year, and will return here early in September.

A report appears in the *Mainichi Shimbun* of a steamer, trading between Yokohama and Shinjima, as being stranded on a sunken rock in the neighbourhood of Kannon-saki on Saturday last (3rd), and foundered. The loss of life is not known and the name of the steamer is not given.

The *Hoch Shimbun* of the 5th contains a piece of information, which, if true, is of importance. It announces that news was received yesterday from Korea to the effect that an American fleet had arrived at Kanji, and the government of Korea had been pressed to enter into a commercial treaty with the United States. Also, that through the agency of the Japanese minister, the terms of a treaty were arranged and decided upon on the 29th of last month.

There is just a probability that the intelligence proving correct, for Commodore Shufeldt went to Korea better prepared to urge upon the government of that country that the time had arrived for the termination of its seclusion, than he had been on previous occasions. Still, if true, it is strange that the telegraph has not flashed the news hither before this date.

H.M. Surveying vessel *Magpie* left here yesterday afternoon (4th) to resume her duties on the east coast of Nippon island, working from No. 55 to the northward.

This vessel, which has only lately commenced surveying on this coast, has already done a lot of work, and a short account of her first trip to the coast will be found in our columns. She left Yokohama on the 26th April, and on arriving at Choshi in the province of Shimosa, landed a party of men with two officers to do shore surveying in the vicinity of Inaboye-Saki. The ship then made for Katsura, in the province of Awa, landing another party and proceeding to Tategawa, where they are now doing shore surveying.

Some of the remarks which we are so often making about the Secret Societies found singular verification in this region a few weeks ago. I cannot be precise in localities, but in a village within the jurisdiction of Tsuru-shi, the boundaries of Ch'iu-li and Tung-ho Hsien, these broke loose. According to the Ta-ch'ing-li as you remember, all sorts of crimes, from the larceny of a little donkey up to the stealing of the Empire, are called Thieving. A lot of villagers were discontented, as villagers frequently are about something, and decided to club together and levy on a neighbouring village. The details are as confused as all Chinese details invariably are, but the outline facts are apparently certain. The villagers levied a little war, became guerrillas in fact; attacked, plundered, and burned the adjacent village, and carried off only the valuable things, leaving the rest to be fired, as too bulky. It is uncertain how long this went on, but the contiguous villagers were unable to meet the robbers, who were armed with swords and good guns. The villagers who were attacked had nothing but carrying-poles, pitch-forks, and other weapons of that ilk, now generally superseded in the hill troops by other weapons far and wide were aroused, and they were many. The insurgents were relatively few. Happy thought! surrounded them. This was done on a great piece of low-lying land, the few hundreds of amateur robbers being hemmed in for a day and a night by thousands of excited rustics. Meantime the robbers brought a few pieces of the anti-kidnapping society, said he overheard the defendant offering a child for sale which he was carrying in his arms, for sale for the sum of \$70, in Hollywood Road.

The shopkeeper had since gone to Wang Kong, the village to which the defendant said he belonged, and found the defendant's wife living in the village. The villagers told him the defendant had taken the child away, but where they could not say.

Kan Asai, a shop owner at Canton, said the defendant was his elder brother, and that the child in court was his (the defendant's) daughter.

The defendant said he did not want to sell his child; he brought her here for being brought. On promising to take the child back to her mother he was discharged.

ABRACK OF THE C.O.D. The case in which Wong Aoi, mistress of licensed brothel No. 37 Gaine Road was charged with a breach of the above regulations, was continued this morning by a fine of \$50, or one month's imprisonment with hard labour being imposed.

TELEGRAMS. The following telegrams are taken from the *Rangoon Times* of the 26th May:—

Calcutta, May 18.—The *Times* of India says that Mr. Reid, Member for Hereford, has given notice in the House of Commons that on the 2nd of June he will move that an address be presented to the Queen asking Her Majesty to instruct the Government to disband the Mairiand contingent and to restore the Berars to the Nizam.

The Police have proved themselves utterly worthless and have acknowledged that they have no sort of clue to the assassins of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and it is believed the assassins must have made good their escape by now.

Alexandria, May 20.—The combined English and French Squadrons arrived here to-day. Vice Admiral Sir J. B. Paget Seymour takes the chief command.

The Suez Canal is guarded by French Gun-boats.

London, May 23.—The *Times*, in a leading article on the Viceroy's scheme for local self-government in India, approves of the same and says it is a magnificent experiment and worthy of the British Nation.

It is stated that Mr. Parnell negotiates resigning his seat in Parliament. Sir John Holker has resigned his Judgeship through ill-health.

The St. Gothard tunnel was yesterday formally opened with much ceremony for traffic.

Chio, May 22.—The formal negotiations between Foreign Consuls and the Egyptian Government have not yet been opened. Non-official negotiations however are proceeding, with the object of inducing Arabi Pasha and his Generals to leave Egypt in a peaceful solution of the difficulty is expected.

Cairo, May 23.—Negotiations of the foreign consuls to induce Arabi Pasha and his Generals to leave Egypt have failed. The Egyptian Government is making military preparations and is doing its utmost to inflame the people, and has declined any further negotiations with the Powers unless the English and French Squadrons are withdrawn from Alexandria.

Constantinople, May 24.—The British and French Ambassadors in reply to the demand of the Turkish foreign minister that the allied squadrons must be recalled from Alexandria, have informed the Porte that the squadrons can only be withdrawn when the normal situation is restored in Egypt.

London, May 24. Obituary.—Sir John Holker, St. Petersburg, May 24.—The *Official Messenger* announces that the Russian Government will severely punish any outrages committed on the Jews in Russia.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—An appointed consul general at Kashgar.

Calcutta, May 24.—Mouring Shany Kye, Asst. Supt. of Police, British Burma, has been made a Companion of the Indian Empire, in commemoration of Her Majesty's birthday.

London, May 24.—Mrs. Adam, wife of the late governor of Madras, has been raised to the rank of baronet's widow.

Mr. Parnell has denied that he had any intention of resigning his seat in Parliament.

believe, seriously assaulted by their purchasers, who are supported in retaining their slaves by the public opinion, not only of their own class, but of respectable Chinese. The native traders of Hongkong, for example, are alarmed to the utmost by the prospect of a local Statute making the purchase of human beings an offence; and in their petition declare that the practice is in accordance with Chinese law, is indispensable to society, and is most useful in checking infanticide, which otherwise would attain even larger proportions than at present. In many cases, the girls sold profess the utmost unwillingness to enter on such a life, and in all there is reason to believe that they submit most unwillingly to some of the conditions of their slavery, as, for example, the absorption of their wages by their employers. The Chief Justice, Sir John Lubbock, believes that their position is substantially that of slaves; and no one who reads the Blue-book on the subject can doubt that he is in the right, though the word "slavery" is concealed under that of "adoption," and that an abuse exists which it is essential to the credit of Great Britain to suppress.

So far all is clear; but when we come to the method of suppression, the perplexities are endless. That slavery exists in Hongkong—true slavery, the sale from hand to hand of unwilling British subjects, intended to labour for life without wages—is a past question, but it is also past question that the only sanction of the system is Chinese opinion. There is no law in the colony justifying slavery. Not only will no Court take cognizance of it, but the Chief Justice is a determined and even enthusiastic opponent of the system, and will, whenever he gets the chance, even strain the law to punish avowed or convicted purchasers of slaves. The lady in service and the girls in the brothels are as absolutely by law free to depart or to complain as in England, and, moreover, it is specially admitted on all hands that they know this, and are quite aware of their own legal freedom. They are in bondage not to law, but to Chinese opinion, which holds, first, that the *patria potestas* is divine and absolute, and that a person so transferred may lawfully be compelled to obedience by pain; and thirdly, that it is infamous for a slave to enfranchise himself or herself, without repaying the whole purchase-money. No one who reads the most able summary by the American Consul-General, Mr. Bailey, of the slave laws of China, and who reads the summary of the formerly existing in the Southern States, can doubt that these are fixed principles; and as the Chinese of Hongkong take all their ideas from the Chinese within the Empire, the whole weight of opinion, an opinion which is effective within their own minds also, operates to crush down the 10,000 slaves of Hongkong. It is impossible to convince the purchasers that they are wrong in obeying an immoral system, strongly sanctioned by their own Code—which makes it death by the slow torture of gradual slicing into little pieces, to strike a master or his relations—nearly impossible to convince the thought that they are right in desiring themselves free of an action, moreover, which would bring on them the terrorism by which the Chinese everywhere support their domestic system.

The non-recognition of slavery by the law is therefore of no use, and the question before the colony and the Colonial Office is what further step to take. The sales are already invalid; the persons sold are already free; and yet so powerful is opinion, so rigid are Chinese ideas, and so effective, as the belief, is the secret belief, in the law in a bad form undeniably exists. The difficulty is to devise some form of pressure which shall make freedom as real as slavery now is; and it is so great that, as Lord Kimberley complains, Sir J. Pope Hennessy, while denouncing the system, is not exactly to suggest it. Sir J. Pope Hennessy, though an ardent and judicious man on the right side, only proposes to extend inspection, which would be useless, and lead, probably, to gross abuses, such as are described in the horrible Report on the Contagious Diseases Ordinance presented to Sir J. Pope Hennessy in 1879; and that the Police-Magistrate, Sir J. Lubbock, described the police of Shanghai as the forcible detention of slaves as practically useless, except for purposes of extortion. He wants to punish, but can get no evidence. And finally, it is so great that Lord Kimberley, though assisted by his whole office, is obviously at his wit's end, and in a despatch of March 1881, for which the colony has of late waiting for months, after consulting the facts with a clearness which shows him fully informed, calls for more information still. He says:—"Still, I cannot avoid the conviction that the position of the children now under consideration is one of peril which may require safeguards. It would be possible to provide that entering into any agreement, whether by which the right of possession of a child, purported to pass for a valuable consideration, should be a misdemeanor; but this would probably brand and punish as offences many transactions, advantageous to the child, both immediately and in after-life, and it would not reach such transactions when effected, as appears frequently to be the case in the Empire of China, the child being subsequently brought into the colony. Another course would be to make all such transactions misdemeanours, unless they conformed to certain specified conditions, prescribed so as to secure, as far as possible, that they should be for the welfare of the child. A third course would be to require all the children taken into adoption to be registered, and thereafter subject to visitation, such as is voluntarily undertaken in the case of what has been called the 'gutter children' of this city, who have been conveyed by charitable agencies to the Dominion of Canada and there apprenticed. But I am checked in the consideration of these and other courses by my uncertainty as to the law of the matter in China. In words, he postpones the whole matter almost indefinitely. The question cannot be left in that position, if only because the moment this Blue-book is read, the anti-slavery leaders will be in arms; and we strongly recommend the Colonial Office to issue a supplementary despatch, ordering the satisfaction of further research. One, the very first, we should have said, is to pass an Act making the payment of money for any child highly penal, thus distinguishing finally between purchase and adoption, and despoiling, so far as possible, the interest of the parents in such sales, and the other, and probably much more efficacious one, is to authorize suits for a fixed rate of wages to be instituted by any person held in bondage against the purchaser. Slavery has been defended on a hundred grounds, but in Hongkong, as in the Carolinas, it has but one motive—that it pays the owners. But it certainly, whatever else happens, will be a law that shall be paid like a few men, and the able arguments for slavery are found to be either false, or too inapplicable to circumstances to be repeated. The 'patriarchal' system is only divine while it fills the pocket. Slavery, first of all, is theft disguised by another name.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

April 13th.—(1) A Decree, calling upon the Governor-General of Chihli and the Governor of Peking for the report they were last year directed to submit upon the best arrangements for the protection of the grounds in the neighbourhood of the Ming-tombs; Ch'ing Tsun having again complained that the illegal cultivation of land and felling of trees still continued.

April 14th.—(1) The Prince of Kuang and others submit five more suggestions calculated to ensure the maintenance of a better guard round the palace. (1) In future cases of theft from the palace buildings, the officers on duty should have prevented such an occurrence should be dealt with much more severely than heretofore. (2) Steps should be taken to secure that the ranks of the palace guard are recruited only from young and stalwart soldiers. (3) The practice of allowing old feeble men to act as substitutes for the real members of the guard should be stringently forbidden, and a more liberal allowance of pay should be made to the latter. (4) The reward bestowed on soldiers who have been instrumental in arresting criminals should be more liberal and sooner conferred. (5) The high officer of the Imperial Household should be required by law to be in attendance at the palace daily, and should not, as now frequently happens, be allowed to deputize a secretary to perform this duty for him. The above suggestions have been approved of in a Rescript earlier published.

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THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese history and literature, has been found to be of great value to the community. It is a valuable source of information, and its contents are of great interest to the public. The Review is published bi-monthly, and its contents are of great interest to the public. The Review is published bi-monthly, and its contents are of great interest to the public.

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Visitors' Column.

We have instituted an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum, Free.
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.
The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club, General Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Justice Club and Library, Shelley St.
Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

St. Peter's Seminary Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Feinterrace Hall, specially adapted for social dancing, near Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. A. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Pray, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barnards and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the seaward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars—MASON, FRICKEL & CO.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LOCALISED TARIFF OF PAIRS FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Obedient Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, 10 cts. Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies, 0.80
Two Coolies, 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).
Four Coolies, \$1.50
Three Coolies, 1.20
Two Coolies, 1.00

TO VICTORIA GAT (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, \$0.60
Three Coolies, 0.50
Two Coolies, 0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).
Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies, 0.85
Two Coolies, 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.
For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), \$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) Gap, \$0.50 each Coolie.

Licensed Barbers (each).
Hour, 10 cts.
Half day, 35 cts.
Day, 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.
BOATS.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, \$3.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 400 piculs, per Day, 2.10
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, 1.60
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 80

Sampan.
or Pullaway Boats, per Hour, \$1.00
Half an Hour, 10
After 6 P.M., 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOLIES.
Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.
Half Day, 30 cts.
Half Day, 20
Three Hours, 12
One Hour, 5
Half Hour, 3

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese).
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
GUTHRIE MAN OFFICE.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

JUNE 15, 1882.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Unit up.	Reserve.	Working account.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations.
BANKS.							
H.K. and S'hai Bank	40,000	125	125	\$2,100,000	63,639.45	40	*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
INSURANCE.							
Nat'l. China Ins.	1,000	2,000	2,000	252,600	1,663,796.00	75	*122 1/2 = \$278 1/2
Yangtze Ins.	1,200	2,400	2,400	500,488	18,447.56	18	*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
China Ins. Soc.	500	2,500	500	384,507	437,688.08	162	*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
China Traders' Ins.	1,000	1,000	1,000	475,000	91,928.49	20	*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
Canton Ins. Office	10,000	200	200	50			*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	1,000	200	100,378	677.42	6	*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
H.K. Fire Ins.	2,000	1,000	200	823,842	263,403.72	875	*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
China Fire Ins.	4,000	500	100	492,632	144,555.91	18	*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
STEAM SHIPS.							
H.K. and M. Steamboat	8,000	100	75	135,000	18,908.06	5	*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.							
H.K. & W.P. Dock	10,000	125	125	\$147,563 1/2	3,180.53	4	*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
H.K. & China	10,000	10	10	5,488			*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
Gas Co.	5,000	100	100				*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
H'kong Road	2,000	100	100				*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
China Sugar Co.	5,000	100	100				*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
H'kong Ice Co.	1,250	100	100				*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
H'kong Bakery	600	50	50				*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
Luzon Sugar Co.	7,000	100	100				*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
LIANS.							
Old Imp.	1874	6,270	2	100			*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
"	1877	10,440	2	100			*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
"	1878	8,800	2	100			*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
"	1881	6,650	2	100			*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2
Sugar Debentures, 1880.	500	500					*123 1/2 = \$278 1/2

* For half-year ended 31st Dec. 1881. Report issued in October, above: 1st interim Bonus and Dividend for 1881. — To 30th April, 1882. — For year 1880.

EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double letters, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except loose-leafed Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, through the action of the Post Office, are charged as double letters, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except loose-leafed Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.

Section.
5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East-Point.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Ashington	C. McDonald	Brit.	800	June 10	Stimson & Co.	Bangkok	
Aljoh	C. Schippers	Dutch	1700	June 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Batavia, &c.	
Bendall	C. Harvie	Brit.	1330	June 16	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	San Francisco	
Breconshire	C. Williams	Brit.	1241	June 6	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Foochow	To-day
Canton	C. Berry	Brit.	1005	May 24	Chinese	Y'ham & San Francisco	27th inst.
City of Peking	C. J. Berry	Amer.	6079	June 13	P. M. S. S. Co.	Manila	
Conquest	C. J. Berry	Brit.	318	Sept. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bangkok	To-morrow
Consolation	C. J. Berry	Brit.	364	June 14	Swire & Co.	Sydney, &c.	21st inst.
Dalrymple	C. J. Berry	Brit.	494	June 14	Swire & Co.	Manila	Tug Flying
Edinburgh	C. J. Berry	Brit.	1344	June 12	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Fame	C. J. Berry	Brit.	117	June 12	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Manila	To-morrow
Filipino	C. J. Berry	Brit.	272	June 12	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Manila	To-morrow
Foelsgang	C. J. Berry	Brit.	990	June 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	To-morrow
Glenfalloch	C. J. Berry	Brit.	1418	June 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	To-morrow
Greyhound	C. J. Berry	Brit.	227	May 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Manila	To-morrow
Hongkong	C. J. Berry	Brit.	364	June 14	Swire & Co.	Manila	To-m